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GLORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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Saturday, July 19, 1862.

ADITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 17, 1862. I judge from what I heard in the care, con ing here last night from Washington, and from what I have beard in this city during to day. that the war is even more exclusively the topic of popular conversation and popular thought, out of the national capital, than in it. The may be partly because the war has become in Washington what is called "en old story," but it is principally, I apprehend, because intelligent opinion there has long ago settled down n the conviction, that as actually carried on, the war was tending to no conclusion; that the silitary schemes with which the country has used, were mere "leather and prunel and that there was nothing to be done but to wait patiently until a change of policy was courced by the development of events. The public mind in Washington has thus been for conths in a state of lassitude, expecting nothing and boping nothing, and only wearily awaiting the time when the war should be un ertaken in earnest. In this city, the feeling was altogether different. There was, in general, an unbesitating confidence that Gen. Mc Ciellan was on the point of taking Richmond, down to the day when his retreat upon a new er fell upon the people like a thunderbolt.

Upon one thing everybody here is agreed the stupidity and imbedity with which the paralel in history. Beyond that single point sgreement, however, the confusion of opin ions and voices rivals Babel of old. Some de ounce Gen. McClellan, others the Secretary of War, and still others the President.

Satisfaction is felt, in intelligent and patri been substantially saved, although by mean atrary to the fundamental theory of the Constitution. If there had been time enough, and if too much had not been at stake, Congresshould have waited until the President bac either signed the confication bill, or had states his objections to it in the regular form of r the public joy is so great at the consummation anything in the shape of conficuation, that there is no disposition to be nice, or squeamish, as to the ways and means by which it was ac

The amendments made at the lufermal in tance of the President do not touch that grea festure of the bill, which, reversing the policy itherto pursued, invites the slaves into on lines by the offer of freedom. Until now, this has been nowhere done. Even where they have not been positively prohibited from coming into our lines, they have not been invited to come, and have been left in entire uncertainty as to Whether this part of the conflecation bill will be ignored and left unexecuted by our pros'avery generals, as has been the act of August 6th last, emancipating all slaves employed in robel military labors, remains to be seen. There is ground to be bopeful, in the constant advance of public opinion upon the whole

subject of slavery.

I hear a good deal about the progress of re cruiting in this city and State, and more favor able reports than are given in the pross. There will be little occasion, if any, for conscription The backwardness in culisting in the country is ascribed by many to the orgency of the barvest demand for labor, which will sout

The suppression of the New York Herold is good deal talked of. That sheet is out this orning with the tressonable declaration that this war has resul ed from the invusion of South era r shis by the abolit onists. This is a whole sale and point blank justification of the rebels and it is really wonderful that it should have been ventured upon within two days after the magnificent national demonstration in Union

The opinion gains ground that the J. ff Davis' Cabinet employ secret service money in subsidelude the Northern public mind, by enlogies upon generals from whom the rebels fear nothing, and by assaults upon everybody who favors an energetic prosecution of the war. Senator Chandler's speech of yesterday cre

ates a profound impression.

POST Office STANPS CURRENCY BILL.-The bill making post office stamps currency, which passed both Houses of Congress and has been approved by the President, provides that, on and after the 1st of August, all postage and otuer United States stamps shall be received for all dues less than \$5, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes. No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note, or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money. Any person so offerding shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. or taprisonment for elx months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.-The Hartford Press published a letter from ex Governor Thomas Seymour, dealaring his utter hostility to the efforts of the Gavernor in the suppression of the rebellion. The portrait of the Governo has since been removed from the Senate Cham ber. A former admirer of Mr. Seymour hav ing named his child after him, repaired in baste to the office of the town clerk in Hartford to get the infant's name changed. "Any name but that," said be.

Interesting from Gen. Saxton. How the Negroes Work.

The following is an extract from a recent dis patch received at the War Department from

To Hon Blein M. Santon, Secretary of War: Sin : I have the bonor to report that every hing permining to the special service fo which I am sent to this department, is in favorable condition.

The negroes are working industriously. have some fifteen thousand acres of corn and sotion under cultivation. It looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably The people are contented and happy. When the seed crop is harvested, they will ceare t be a burden upon the Government. By adopting a judicious of reward for labor, almost any mount can be obtained Its proceeds will pay the expenses.

I am, with great respect, yours truly, Brigedier General of Volunteers

Patrictle Donation. New York, July 1st, 1862.

Patrictic Donation.

New York, July 1st, 1862.

To Hon, E. M. Syanton,
Scoretary of War, Washington.

Sin: I beg leave to call to your attention a private letter, which I addressed to you in the mouth of March last, relative to some Endicidities ordered from England through Mesare.

Howland and Aspinwall, in the early part of the rebellion. In secondance with the determination therein and previously expressed, not receive any pecuniary benefit for service readered or risks incurred in either department of Government, I herewith remit you the amount which has this day been paid me a profit on my interest on the arms thus imported and sold to the War Department, viz: a check on the Bank of America for twenty five thousand two hundred and noisy dollars and sixty ceals.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WM. H. ASPINWALL. Order Respecting Wm, Il. Asptawall.

Wan, Br. Aspinwall.

Was Department.

Washington Cirty, D. C.,
July 16, 1862.

This Department having this day received from Wm. H. Aspinwall, Eq., of New York is check for \$25,290 60, on his share of profi his check for \$25,290 60, on his share of profi on a contract for arms perchased by Howland and Aspinwall and sold toffic United States it is ordered, "That this check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of the Department be rendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriolic spirit that animate-the citizens of the United States in the pres-ent contest against treason and rebellicn, giv-ing assurance that a government, thus support-ed by cilizens who prefer the public welfare to their private gain, must overcome its enemies." (Signed)

Kowis M. Stanton.

Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS.-The Senate has recently confirmed a large number of aids de camp ifferent generals. Among the number is Gue ave Paul Clureret, of Italy. Dan. H. Rucker and Lieut. Col. John N. Nacombe have been confirmed aids to Maj. Gen. McClellan, with

Paul Von Rudowitz, of the District of Co lumbia, Capts. Edward McK Hudson and Abbert V. Celburo, have been confirmed aids to Geo. McClellan, to rank as lieutenant colonele his has been confirmed as aid de camp to Ger Fremont, to rang as lieutenant colonel.

Capt. John C Kelton, Richard D. Cutts of he District of Columbia, Joseph C. McKibbon of California, and Lieut, Col. James B McPher Gen. Halle, k, with the rank of colonel.

The following have been cool med as aidde camp to Brevet Mejor General Wool, with the rank of colonel: Capt. Elward G. Beck with, Capt. George D. Ruggies, Maj. Amo Beckwith, Maj. James Belger, and Duniel T. Var Bu en.

Joseph C. Willard and James Melvine, of the District of Columbia, have been confirmed as aids de camp to Major General Wool, with the

LET THE REBLIS TARK COURAGE. A DOS Southern periodical bas just been started in New York. alt is entitled "The Caucasian, and is advertised as " the new Auti-Abolitic Union Democratic paper." The object of the first number is to starm the country on the sabject of arming the slaves, by recounting the detory of San Domingo. The time for alarm in this direction has passed by, so that the Caucasian" will only excite the comtempt of

Within the last day of the adjournmen three hundred nominations, principally of military character. A number failed of con frmation, including Colonel Carroll, Gustavus Adolphus Ferogge, Edwin H. Webster, and others, as brigadier generals; also, B. Y. Isberwood as Chief of the Naval Bureau, and John Lenthall as Chief of the Bureau of Engi seering, Construction, and Repairs.

VISIT OF GOY, SPRAGUE, OF RESDE ISLAND, 7 GEN. HALLECK .- The St. Louis Democrat says: We are informed by a person recently from from Cerinth, that Gov. Sprague had a protract ed Interview with Gen. Halleck at headquar ters, on Saturday last, and that the improwas general among army officers that the visit of Gov. Sprague is connected with the rumore bange of Gen. Halleck from the command of the department of the Mississippi to some important position at the East.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Lee's Address to his Troops

From the Richmond Enquirer of July 12.

McCleilan's defensive attitude, under cover of his gunbouts, is, for the present, fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become sufficiently re-urclited from his late defeat to every more, must consist of indeclaive raids, introduced to maintain a spirit of activity among his mee, and keep their minds and bodies from the demoralization and decay of inglorious idleness.

In the meantime we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of Buell and the consequent operations of our own army in that quarter are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

BY TELEGRAPH. Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the Washington. THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION

Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

Cars Racs, July 18.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 2th, and Querustown on the 10th Instant, passed her-Se brings four days later intelligence than

the previous arrival from Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived out on the 6th

The sales of cotton for the two days previous the starting of the City of Washington were 27,000 bates. The prices were firm, with an strange of id. Breadstuffs quiet, with a slight decline. Provisions dull. Courols 924.

Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that France had declined entering into a treaty squient the slave trade.

A resolution prohibiting English interference in the affairs of China has been rejected in the House of Commons.

in the affairs of China has been rejected in the House of Commons.

Rumors are current that France will withdraw her troops from Mexico.

Gen Prim, late commander of the Spanish forces in Mexico, had arrived in England.

The cotton manufacturers of Rousen and Lybhave sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent their difficulties.

The Indian Ministry repudiate Interference with Mexican affairs.

The U. S. steamer Tuscarora has arrived at Southampton.

Southampton.

It is removed that Russia will join France in mediation for the settlement of the difficulties in the United States.

The Par a correspondent of the London Herald believes that France untertains very serious untentions of interference to end the civil war in America.

The Times thinks that the offer of such world. The Times thinks that the offer of such medi-tion would be received with insult by the U.

American stocks are downward. Illinois Central, 48a48} discount.

FROM KENTUCKY. ,800 GUERILLAS IN WOODPOND CO. REBELS IN FORCE AT MIDWAY.

LEXINGTON, July 15 .- The guerillas, 2,500 Lexinaron, July 15.—The guerillas, 2,500 strong, supposed to be under Morgan, en camped on Zeb. Ward's farm, close to Varuallies, last night. They levied upon the citizens for hair provisions, &c. They stole all of Zeb. Ward's fine ruce borse, besides many other valuable horses from that vicinity, one manicaling fifteen. It is supposed that they intended to march on Midway, eight miles from Lexing ton, on the Frankfort and Louisville railroad. A equad of 200 guerillas, under a notorious fellow named Gano, encamped within six miles of this city early this moroing. They proceeded to Kisser's bridge on the Covington and Lexing ton railroad, burning the bridge and a distilutery, and other buildings, belonging to Mr. Kisser.

The following proclamation was issued this

"OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL. "Orrice Provoer Mannat.
Lexington, Ky., July 15.
I hereby notify all citizens that they must connect themselves with some company of flome Guarda, otherwise their arms will be taken from them. No pass will be good unless issued by the Provost Marshat or II. Shaw.
Gen. Boyle's order of July 13 is extended until revoked.

Mayor P. G. Bagont."
The police force from Chedingsh assisted here.

The police force from Cincinnati arrived bere last evening and were outbusiastically received by the citizens. They were on picket dury last right, and to day are serving as a provess yeard, in which capacity they are very effi-cient.

ordent. In which capacity they are very functional.

330 p. m.—The train which left here for Frankfort has just returned. It approached within three miles of Milway, and leaned that the track was destroyed at that place, and that a keg of powder was under the bridge, ready to blow up the train when it arrived.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTERS MONROS, July 17.—Several gun boats came down the river to day to convoy the troops now at this place up the James

ver. All is quiet on the river, and there is no new f moment from the army.

From Tennemee. Nasuvilla, July 17.—Returned prisoners report that the Federal prisoners taken by Morgan were paroled at McMinville, and had returned to Murfreesboro. The robels have

Conterw, July 16. - tren.

Lead a special field order, saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troope constituting the Army of the Southwest, he declares to express his high appreciation of their endurance, behavior, and soldierly conduct which they exhibited on all occasions, and to express to the commanders of army corn of their subordinates the warmest thanks for and their subordinates the warmest thanks for their subordinates the warmest thanks for the livest the saddressed met in course and their subordinates the warmest thanks for the livest the saddressed method to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon the constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members that addressed method to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon the considerations of public policy urged upon their constituents by the President.

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With a view to such a statement of their position of the president of their constituents by the President.

heir co operation.

He says the coldiers who have so nobly done He says the collibers who have so mobily done their duty, and secomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, if they con-tinue to exhibit the same rigitance, courage, and perseverance, will, it is believed, soon bring the war to a close.

Movements on the Rappahannock.

The Richmood Enquirer says:

The enemy have been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Kappahannock. They have gathered a body of about five thousand men at Warren tou, and have also detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, a various points stretching from Catlett's Station

ton, and have also detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, all various politic stretching from Catlett's listation, in Fanquier, through Warrenton, Amiswille, and Washington. to Sperryville, at the base of the little Ridge. In Happahannock county. They are exercising a very rigid control over the movements of citizens, passports being granted with much reserve by Gen. Bates, who has his headquatters at the Warren Green Hotel, in Warrenton. Gen. Rickette is quattered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs, about two miles from Warrenton to the Springs, about two miles from the former place.

From the Petersburg Express, July 11.

We were permitted yesterday afternoon to read a letter, dated at Stotland Neck, N. C., July 9th, and addressed to a gentleman of this city, in which the author states that a special courier had just arrived at that point with the intelligence that three Federal gunboats were furiously shelling Hamilton, and as the Bonoke river was quite high they would proably altempt to reach Weldon. We are informed however, that the water is not so high as to allow them to ome up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about this state of affairs, and the militia has to allow them to ome up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about the state of affairs, and the militian has to allow them to ome up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about the state of affairs, and the militian has to allow them to once up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about the state of affairs, and the militian has to allow them to once up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about the state of affairs, and the militian has to allow them to come up as far as watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

General Lee issues to day an address to the attempt to reach Weldon. We are informed, to the hundred octavo pages. The manuscript has been placed in the confidencial charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing, to a wait the further orders of the committee.

Negre Regiment.—It is said that Count Garowski, the orderstand Bussian nobleman, has signified his willingness to take command of a negro regiment, and a movement is on foot to have been been formed to the confidence of the content of the objects of the culcular of the objects of the collegary, it is supposed, referred to the exchange of prisoners. We have him commissioned for such purpose.

good than any other eggalants beref taemberly feel it a duty which I cannot justifably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you at had noted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of leat March, the way would now be substantially ended. And the push herein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of etding it. Let the States which are in rebellion sees desintlely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the courset. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with these so long as you show a determination in perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you me more forever.

Moot of you have treated me with kindness

their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you ne more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I sak, oan you, for your Sisten, do tester than to take the course I urge! Discarding puscific and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, oan you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the Sisten out disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object he not seconer attained, the institution in your States will be exitinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation, for that which is sure to be wholly lost is any other even! How much better to do it whis we can, lest the war ere long render us peculiarly unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the

while we can, last the war ere long render us pecualarily unable to do it. Row much better for yet, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell cut and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats?

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually Room in Bouth America for colonization can be obtained obsapily, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a sifficulty not yet men though an encouragement for one another, the freed enough to the control of the known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still its, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain fitates, and repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave diractination, if not offence, to many whose support the country oanuot affird to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is moreasing. By conceding what I now sak, you can relieve me, and, much.

Upon these considerations I have again begge-

names therewith forever.

At the conclusion of these remarks, some conversation was had between the Fresident and several members of the delegations from the border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be a specied to move in as great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet the Congress had taken no step toyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

report that the Federal p-isoners taken by Morgan were paroled at McMinville, and had returned to Murfreesboro'. The robels have gone to Chattanooga.

Withdrawant of Com. Halteck from the Camman and of the Army of the Southwest.

Contatu, June 17.— Gen. Halteck in giving up the command of the Army of the Southwest, has beand a general order compliment on their scale as general order compliment of the troops for their gallantry and good condict.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CONTATE, July 16.— Gen. Halteck has just issued a special field order, saying that in giving such a special field order, saying that in giving go the immediate command of the broops in the propie of the border states were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the control of the border slavebolding in the Representatives of the border slavebolding states were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the control of the border slavebolding by the control of the border slavebolding such as the Representatives of the border slavebolding such as the Representatives of the border slavebolding the Army of the broops and the resident school of the border slavebolding such as the Representatives of the border slavebolding such as the Re

on of opinion among themselves, the ned upon the adoption of a majo

We have only space to-day for the reply

Washington, July 15, 1862.
Mr. Prasident: The undersigned, member of Congress from the border Blates, in response to your address of flaturday last, beg leave to your address was delivered, for the purpose of the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of the same and the same. The meeting appoint day the Address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appoint ed a committee to report a response to you address. That report was made on yeaterday and the action of the majority indicated clearlithat the response reported, or one in substance that the same, would be adopted and presented it.

Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty, in this trying hour, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulous-

THE PRESIDENT'S APPESE. TO THE

SOUDCE STATES.

The Representative and Senators of the border slaveholdier States having, by special institution of the President, been conveced at Executive Mannion on Saturlay morning look, Mr. Licocols addressed them as reliews from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTARIAN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of receiving you for reversal months. Believing from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTARIAN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of receiving you for reversal months. Believing from the world that there is the sapelity water in the specific proposed in the superior of the shorter of the state of the same than any other equal intended to the world that there is the sapelity water in the specific proposed in the superior of the sound in the gradual emanch of the resolution in the gradual emanch in the gradual eman berein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the State of the Southern probability and corporate which are in rebellion see definitely and corporate in the cause of present mines in the cause of the same with a way propose to unite with us in a course when a world that were in a complete the propose to united the specific present mines and the sum of the present mines and the sum of the present mines of the cause of the southern president manner of the cause of the southern proposed to seek and the sum of the cause of the

ider the question of emancipation to seve the Indian.

With great respect, your obadient servants, Jous W. North, Missouri.

Ban. S. Caser, Kentucky.

GRORDE P. FREEZE, Delaware.

A. J. CLEMBURG, Tennesse.

W. G. BRIWK, Virginia.

Jacob B. BLAIR, Virginia.

W. T. WILLEY, Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL CURTIS Proclamation of Gen. Hindman.

Sr. Louis, July 17 — A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, dated Helens, Arkan sas, July 12, gives the following details of Gen. Curtin's movements. The advance of Gen. Curtin's army, under Gen. Washburne, reached here at 9 o'clock a.

Cartia's movements.

The advance of Gen. Cartia's army, under Gen. Washburne, reached here at 9 o'clock a. m. to-day; having left Clarendon, on the White river, yesterday, at 6 a. m., and made a forced march of sixty-five miles in a day and a night. Quartermaster Winslow will start for Memphis immediately to hurry down supplies.

Gen. Curtia left Batesville on the 24th ult. with twenty days' rations, and, after a halt of five days at Jacksopport to concentrate the forces on his outposts, took up the line of march, and his entire command is now as roads for this point. From 800 to 1,200 rebels, under Matliack, were on our front, who fired on our forage trains from the canebrakes, and had barricaded all the roads leading southward, with trees felled by negroes, and placed every connectable obsisted in our way, but we over came them all, and the army is asis.

We had a number of skirmlabes on the route, in all of which the rebels were whipped, with considerable loss to them, but with few casualties to our troops.

On the 7th of July, Colonel Hovey, of the 33d Illinois, with parts of four companies of his regiments at a point between Cotton Plant and Bayou Cache, with a loss to them of one hundred and ten killed. Our loss was five killed and seven wounded. We suffered much from thirst, there being no springy, but the rations were plenty, and the army is in good health and spirits. All the sick and wounded were brought along.

The loss abliants along the route were embit tered and urged into hostilities by the following proclamation:

Little Pock, June 24, 1862.

LITTLE POCK, June 24, 1862.

terrd and urged into hostilities by the following procisimation:

Little Pock, June 24, 1862.

To the propie of Arkansan:

The Yankee General Custis is attempting to escape. His position is intenable. He is appalled by the dangers which surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the south atong the White river, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats. The supplies cannot ascend White river. We have already blown up one of his iron-clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river sgainst his fleet.

The question now is, shall his army reach the dest before you? Can you prevent it?

The power is in your hands, and the plan is not a recret. I proclaim it to you sil. If it is not carried out the respectibility will reat upon you. Take your gun indyour hand and ammunition, every man of you. Mount your horse or go on foot. Do not wait un hour. Lees no time is helding meetings. More towards the enemy from every direction. Attack him day and night. Kill his scores and pickets. Kill his picits and troops on dransports. Cut off his wagon trains. Lie in ambush and surprise his deacohments. Shoot his mounted officers. Destroy every pound of meat and four, every ear of corn and stalk of fodder, can and when that oan fall into his hands. Fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads hefore him. Barn everything and block up the fords. Haug upon his front, fanks and rear, and make the ring of your rifes and shot guns the accompaniment of avery foot of his retreat, let every man feel and to-iw that this appeal and reader will you do yours!

T. C. Himman, Moo. General.

Address of General Fitz John

Address of General Fitz John Porter.

Gen Fliz John Porter addressed the follow-ing order to his troops on the 6th instant: HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY Corps, Camp near Harrison's Landing, JAMES RIVES, VA. July 6, 1862. Joneral Orders No. 4. The Commanding General congratulates the

General Orders No. 4.

The Commanding General congratulates the different and men of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac on the perils through which they have so honorably passed, and the success they have added by their valor to the glory of our arms in the following actions, viz:

Battle of Yorktown, April 5th.

our arms in the following actions, vis:
Battle of Yorktown, April 5th,
Blege of Yorktown, April 5th, to May 4th.
Battle of New Bridge, May 24th.
Battle of Hendrar Court bouse, May 27th,
Battle of Hechanicaville, June 26th and 27th.
Battle of Olickahominy, June 27th.
Battle of Olickahominy, June 27th.
Battle of Turkey Bridge, June 30th.
Battle of Turkey Bridge, June 30th.
Battle of Turkey Bridge, June 30th.
Battle of Malvern, July 1st.
The rogiments and batteries engaged are entitled to inscribe on their hancers three battles.
The Commanding General has to inform the corps, and to offer his congratutations with the information, that he has received assurances from the Government at Washington that the efforts and succeeds above moutloned have recoived its attention, and carned both approval and reward; and further, that the reward will be duly apportioned and bestowed as soon as time will allow the detailed reports of the operations to be completed, specifying the individuals of all ranks particularly worthy of the gratitude of their country.

In making this acknowledgment of his own

dividuals of all ranks particularly worthy of the gratitude of their country.

In making this acknowledgment of his own corps, the Commanding General cannot omit to lactude in all bis congreticulations those brave follow-soldiers whose mediationes has arrived so timely in each of our hours of need. The brigades of Newton, Taylor, and Bartlett, in Frankin's corps, at the battle of Chickahominy, those of Meagher and Sickles, from Summer and Heinzelman, as well as the division of General Couch, which fought by our side in the glorious fight of Malvern, form part of all our memories of those days.

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Each pir of engines will be entirely distinct, and operate its shaft isospendently of the other. The sorvers will be of brass, fourtest feet pitch, and of not isse than tou feet diameter; they will be initialized from the a uniter of the vessel by a brass language, and the snait will revolve in brass pipe connecting the hanger with the buil.

The believa will be about all revolved were tube type, with the built will be surface. The grat bars language with the built of the vertical water tube type, with the tube all as the furnish water the type, with the tube all as the furnish water the face, and its hard to the face of the vertical water tube the same regard being had to the instruction surface on itself that of workman big thickness of m tal, etc., are concerned; all appendings to the the same, regard being had to the instreased dimensions of the bolicrs.

Two blowers of the largest size, with suitable blow the enginese, will be required.

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Jy 16

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Satisfactory evidence having been exhibto me that Armand Pengnet has been
pointed Vice Couent of France, at Cincia. do bereby recognize him as such, declare him free to exercise and enjoy a functions, powers, and privileges, as are allow to the Vice Consuls of the most favored tions in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused it letters to be made patent, and the Sr of the United States to be hereunto fixed. Given nades fixed. Given under my hand at the It. s) of Washington, the 16th day of July D. 1862, and of the independence of United States of America the eight seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLE By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ORFICIAL

DEFAURMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1852
Washington, Jan. 25, 1852
The Secretary of State will heroafter reconsembers of Congress on bettiers on Saturday
mineracing with Saturday, the first of nearth

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

by There will be a Demonstration he by the Sone of Levi, and other benevolent roctors on SUNDAY, the tist i strot, at 3 octoor, at will bey Zon Church out Dat of between Second & Third streets, (island,) or which time there will be collection taken up for the benefit of the Condi-bands. These will be, also, several riddresses de-ered by the President and members of the ab-manuel society.

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The public and friends ar repeatfully invited.

JOHN B. WASHINGTON.,

Jy 17—3.*

Secretary Sons of Lavi Jy 17-30*

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